

§ 193.2903 Security procedures.

Each operator shall prepare and follow one or more manuals of written procedures to provide security for each LNG plant. The procedures must be available at the plant in accordance with § 193.2017 and include at least:

(a) A description and schedule of security inspections and patrols performed in accordance with § 193.2913;

(b) A list of security personnel positions or responsibilities utilized at the LNG plant;

(c) A brief description of the duties associated with each security personnel position or responsibility;

(d) Instructions for actions to be taken, including notification of other appropriate plant personnel and law enforcement officials, when there is any indication of an actual or attempted breach of security;

(e) Methods for determining which persons are allowed access to the LNG plant;

(f) Positive identification of all persons entering the plant and on the plant, including methods at least as effective as picture badges; and

(g) Liaison with local law enforcement officials to keep them informed about current security procedures under this section.

§ 193.2905 Protective enclosures.

(a) The following facilities must be surrounded by a protective enclosure:

- (1) Storage tanks;
- (2) Impounding systems;
- (3) Vapor barriers;
- (4) Cargo transfer systems;
- (5) Process, liquefaction, and vaporization equipment;
- (6) Control rooms and stations;
- (7) Control systems;
- (8) Fire control equipment;
- (9) Security communications systems; and
- (10) Alternative power sources.

The protective enclosure may be one or more separate enclosures surrounding a single facility or multiple facilities.

(b) Ground elevations outside a protective enclosure must be graded in a manner that does not impair the effectiveness of the enclosure.

(c) Protective enclosures may not be located near features outside of the facility, such as trees, poles, or build-

ings, which could be used to breach the security.

(d) At least two accesses must be provided in each protective enclosure and be located to minimize the escape distance in the event of emergency.

(e) Each access must be locked unless it is continuously guarded. During normal operations, an access may be unlocked only by persons designated in writing by the operator. During an emergency, a means must be readily available to all facility personnel within the protective enclosure to open each access.

§ 193.2907 Protective enclosure construction.

(a) Each protective enclosure must have sufficient strength and configuration to obstruct unauthorized access to the facilities enclosed.

(b) Openings in or under protective enclosures must be secured by grates, doors or covers of construction and fastening of sufficient strength such that the integrity of the protective enclosure is not reduced by any opening.

[Amdt. 193-2, 45 FR 70409, Oct. 23, 1980, as amended by Amdt. 193-12, 61 FR 27793, June 3, 1996; 61 FR 45905, Aug. 30, 1996]

§ 193.2909 Security communications.

A means must be provided for:

(a) Prompt communications between personnel having supervisory security duties and law enforcement officials; and

(b) Direct communications between all on-duty personnel having security duties and all control rooms and control stations.

§ 193.2911 Security lighting.

Where security warning systems are not provided for security monitoring under § 193.2913, the area around the facilities listed under § 193.2905(a) and each protective enclosure must be illuminated with a minimum in service lighting intensity of not less than 2.2 lux (0.2 ft^c) between sunset and sunrise.

§ 193.2913 Security monitoring.

Each protective enclosure and the area around each facility listed in § 193.2905(a) must be monitored for the presence of unauthorized persons. Monitoring must be by visual observation

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in accordance with the schedule in the security procedures under §193.2903(a) or by security warning systems that continuously transmit data to an attended location. At an LNG plant with less than 40,000 m³ (250,000 bbl) of storage capacity, only the protective enclosure must be monitored.

§ 193.2915 Alternative power sources.

An alternative source of power that meets the requirements of §193.2445 must be provided for security lighting and security monitoring and warning systems required under §§193.2911 and 193.2913.

§ 193.2917 Warning signs.

(a) Warning signs must be conspicuously placed along each protective enclosure at intervals so that at least one sign is recognizable at night from a distance of 30m (100 ft.) from any way that could reasonably be used to approach the enclosure.

(b) Signs must be marked with at least the following on a background of sharply contrasting color:

The words “NO TRESPASSING,” or words of comparable meaning.

[Amdt. 193-2, 45 FR 70409, Oct. 23, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 32720, July 29, 1982]

APPENDIX A TO PART 193— INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

I. List of Organizations and Addresses

A. American Gas Association (AGA), 400 North Capital St., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 11 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036.

C. American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), Parallel Centre, 1801 Alexander Bell Dr., Reston, VA 20191-4400.

D. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Three Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990.

E. Gas Research Institute (GRI), 8600 West Bryn Mawr Ave., Chicago, IL 60631.

F. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

II. Documents Incorporated by Reference, (Numbers in Parentheses Indicate Applicable Editions)

- A. American Gas Association (AGA):
 1. “Purging Principles and Practices”—(1975)

49 CFR Ch. I (10–1–01 Edition)

B. American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE):

1. ASCE 7-95 “Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures” (1995).

C. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME):

1. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Divisions 1 and 2 (1998).

D. Gas Research Institute (GRI):

1. GRI-89/0176 “LNGFIRE: A Thermal radiation Model for LNG Fires” (June 29, 1990).

2. GRI-89/0242 “LNG Vapor Dispersion Prediction with the DEGDIS Dense Gas Dispersion Model” (April 1988–July 1990).

3. GRI-96/0396.5 “Evaluation of Mitigation Methods for Accidental LNG Releases, Volume 5: Using FEM3A for LNG Accident Consequence Analyses.”

E. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

1. ANSI/NFPA 59A “Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)” (1996 edition).

[Amdt. 193-17, 65 FR 10960, Mar. 1, 2000]

PART 194—RESPONSE PLANS FOR ONSHORE OIL PIPELINES

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APPENDIX A TO PART 194—GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF RESPONSE PLANS

APPENDIX B TO PART 194—HIGH VOLUME AREAS

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1231, 1321(j)(1)(C), (j)(5) and (j)(6); sec. 2, E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; 49 CFR 1.53.

SOURCE: 58 FR 253, Jan. 5, 1993, unless otherwise noted.